5. Discriminative characteristick.
Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*
6. Judgment; distinction.
Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*
7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire.
Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testacée*, Fr.]
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
2. Having continous; not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.
Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*
Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
The mineral particles in these shells is plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. s.* [*testament*. Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker, b.* iii.
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakesp. Henry* V.
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneis should be burnt. *Dryden.*
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, French; *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.
How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.
By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker, b.* iii.
The fame is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. n. s. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.
Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shakespeare.*

TE'STER. *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head: this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]
1. A sixpence.
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*
Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift's Miscel.*
Young man your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*
2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.
That a bever, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenent very antient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.
When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker, b.* v.
In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Latin.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER. *n. s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.
Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.
One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Num.* xxxv. 30.
Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.
Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* i.

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John* iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.
Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*
It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Latin.]
1. Evidence given; proof.
The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*
If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*
I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*
2. Publick evidences.
By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*
3. Open attestation; profession.
Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.
Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakesp.*

TE'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness.
Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*testie*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.
Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakespeare.*
Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*
King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras, p.* ii.
Averse or *testy* in nothing they desire. *Locke.*
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shak. Rich.* III.
A silly school-boy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Grant.*

TETE A TETE. n. s. [French.] Cheek by jowl.
Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*
Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit wherever you will. *Swift's Miscel.*

TE'THER. *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.
Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakespeare.*
Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift's Miscel.*
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four square.
From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέτταρες, and πέταλον.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.
All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Johnson.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. s.* [τετραρχία.] A Roman govern-
TE'TRARCHY. } ment.

TETRA'STICK. *n. s.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.
The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetrique*, Fr.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverse; sour.
In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

TE'TTER. *n. s.* [teterɛ, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.
A most instant *tetter* bark'd about
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. s.* [*tewe*, a hempen rope; Dutch.]
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainsw.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [tapian, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to soften.

TE'WEL. *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.
The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mort.*

TEXT. *n. s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]
1. That on which a comment is written.
We expect your next
Shou'd be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*
2. A sentence of scripture.
In religion
What errour but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakespeare.*
His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South's Sermons.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.
Mens daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]
1. Contained in the text.
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*
2. Serving as a text; authoritative.
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n. s.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in
TE'XTUARY. } the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TE'XTURE. *n. s.* [*textura*, Lat.]
1. The act of weaving.
Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*
2. A web; a thing woven.
Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*
3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.
Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Milton.*
A veil of richest *texture* wrought he wears. *Pope.*
4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.
Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [Sanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adverb.
Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath. *B. Johnson.*
More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*
He lov'd her more *than* plunder. *Congreve.*
I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. s.* [Þegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakesp.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [Þancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*
We *thank* God always for you. 2 *Thes.* i. 3.
He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms; they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n. s.* [Þancaþ, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknow-
THANKS. } ledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakespeare.*
Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakespeare.*
The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclus.* xx. 16.
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts* xxvii. 35.
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Cor.* xv.
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [Þancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psal.* c. 4.
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon's Essays.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shak.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakesp.*
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*
Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.
Least so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
May he feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,